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W. HY. SMITH, Editor. e No. 16, ttt : Beaderick Street.

## News Brevities.

.... A letter from Rome, of January 30th, announces the appointment of Prince Oraini to the rank of Senatore, (first magistrate of Rome). The pension attached to the office is 10,000 Roman crowns. The place was offered and refused by every Roman Prince, in consequence of the Gov- from the decision. eroment having stripped the office of all its functions, and reduced the Senatore to figure during the Carnival in his rich uniorm, as an amusement for the people.

....On the last outward trip of the steamship Atlantic, a clerk to a commercial firm in New York, having robbed his employers of some two thousand dollars in cash, took passage, in the hope, doubtless, of making good his escape. The firm however, were not disposed to let him off without at least attempting his capture and the recovery of their funds, and with that end in view one of the members started in pursuit in the fleet steamship Persia, which left that city more than three days after the Atlantic. As luck would have it, the latter vessel, having sustained some damage to her wheels by the ice as she was leaving this barbor, occupied an unusually long time in reaching Liverpool, while the Persia succeeded in making one of her nine day trips, arriving in the Mersey an hour or so shead of the Atlantic. The pursuer, having obtained the services of an officer, proceeded with all dispatch on board the Atlantic, and there of course confronted the astonished delinquent. Nearly the whole of the missing money was recovered, and by order of Mr. Hawthorne, the United States Consul at Liverpool, the unfortunate clerk was sent back to New York in custody, on the Atlantic. There is an instructive moral for fugitives in this adven-

.... The Chili Ferro Carrit, of the 15th of Jan uary, states that a project of a railroad from the Atlantic to the Pacific is now being discussed in that republic and in the western provinces of Buenos Ayres. The proposed termini are the city of Rossrio, on the La Plata river, and Valparaiso, on the Pacific. The difference of longitude is about ten degrees, along the 24th parallel of south latitude, but no pass has yet been discovered for it through the Andes.

.... The N. O. Picayune says .- "As we write this a half an hour after poon, on this seventh day of March, 1857, it is snowing merrily here in New Orleans. We do not know whether it will continue to any great depth, or whether we shall have good sleighing; but if the present "spell of weathhyperborean regions, where it snows six months in the year, and is cold weather for four out of the other six."

.... An accident occurred near Taylorsville, Kentucky, a few days since which was attended with fatal consequences. It appears that Mr. H. F. Alvord, in company with his wife, was returning home from a visit to to a neighbor. Coming te a fence, Mr. A. stooped to lift a rock, intending to place it on the other side for his wife to step on, In lifting the rock, a revolver in his pocket exploded. He uttered an exclamation of pain, walked a few steps, and fell dead, the contents of the weapon baving passed through his heart.

.... Lieut. Gen Scott has issued orders that the Fourth Infantry be concentrated at Fort Walla Walla, Oregon, and thence proceed across the mountains to Fort Benton, on the upper Missoul, where Fort Levenworth. This regiment is to construct a military road as it advances. The Sixth Infantry, now serving in Kansas is to be immediately transferred to Oregon.

.... The Cincinnati Commercial says that on body was dressed in the habiliments of the grave, and every necessary arrangement was made for the lows: On approaching the body for the purpose of taking a last farewell of the departed, a relative titled to she in its Courts. noticec a very perceptible flush come over the countenance of the dead, and on placing his hand over the region of the heart, he was surprised to find it of medical men were at summoned, who, after consultation, advised a postponement of the funeral, that time the body has not stall changed in appearthere is considerable warmth perceptible in the region of the heart. Mean time the family and friends are in the greatest doubt and perplexity, sons and property on an equality. amid conflicting opinious as to the nature of the case. Some, who have visited the body, are confident that death has actually taken place, while others maintain that the young lady lies in a trance, Hundred of people have visited the house daily,

attracted there by the singularity of the case. .... The N. Y. correspondent of the Baltimore Court, oh, ye Pharisees of the Beecher stamp, and and all the Mrs. Jelleby's of Gotham! The Coroa basement in Thirty-fourth street, upon the body of a man named Wm. Keenan, who died in his roomwife of the deceased, testified that she and her husband had suffered a long time for the want of the pecessaries of life-the latter being in delicate. health and unable to carn a livelihood. She exerted herself to procure food but only partially suceceded, and the sick man pined away and died. Cecilis Jackson deposed that she was acquainted with the deceased and his wife. . knew them to be in the most abject state of destitution, and had on several occasions shared her food with them. On the testimony adduced the Jury returned a verdict of "Death from Starvation."

... Not long since a young man from Illinois, ran him down in a delie of kingeton mountain, while the second of the se

## NASHVILLE: MONDAY, MARCH 16, 1857.

The Slavery Question - Decision of the

Supreme Court. We surrender our available space to make room this morning for the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, de livered by Chief Justice Taney, in the Dred Scott case. This is perhaps the most important decision ever pronounced by the tion of the legislation of Congress, and reslavery question in that body. Two of the Judges, McLean and Curris dissented

THE DRED SCOTT CASE. Opinion of the United States Supreme Court.

DELIVERED BY CHIEF JUSTICE TANKY, MARCH 5TE Chief Justice Taney, in delivering the opinion of

the Court, said that this case, after argument at the last term, was directed to be re-argued at the present term, owing to difference of opinion existing smong members of the Court, and in order to give the subject more mature deliberation.

There were two leading questions: first, had the Sircult Court of the United States, for the District of Missouri, jurisdiction in the case; and if jurisdicion, was its decision erroneous or not ?

The defendant denied, by plea in abatement, the urisdiction of the Circuit Court of the United States on the ground that the plaintiff "is a negro of African descent, his ancestors were of pure Afsold as slaves," and therefore the plaintiff "is not a of the Constitution, could be so regardless of thema citizen of the State of Missouri." To this plea the plaintiff demurred, and the Court sustained the demurrer. Thereupon the defendant pleaded over, and justified the trespass, on the ground that the the blacks. Under the Confederation, every State plaintiff and his family were his negro slaves; and a statement of facts, argued to by both parties, was

The Chief Justice, having stated the facts in the ease, proceeded (in a tone of voice almost inaudithe Court to decide it. The question was simply them as property, and make it the duty of the Gov this; can a negro, whose ancestors were imported cal community formed and brought into existence | plea in abatement, that Dred Scott is not a citizen such, become entitled to all the rights and immuni- the United States Courts. ties of a citizen, one of which rights is sueing in the United States unless under the provisions of the the State of Illinois, and held him there as a slave er" lasts long enough, we may hear the jingling of | Constituton; but it does not follow that a man, be- | until the month of April, 1836. At the time last bells in our streets, as well as our friends in those | ing a citizen of one State, must be recognized as | mentioned, said Dr. Emerson removed the plaintiff another. Previous to the adoption of the Consti- of the Mississippi river, in the territory known as ing to it. This was confined to the boundaries of | 30 min. worth, and north of the State of Missouri. Nor have the several State surrendered this power | Fort Snelling until the year 1838. by the adoption of the Constitution. Every State may confer the right upon an alien or on any other of the United States. He would not thereby become a citizen of the United States, and, therefore could not sue in any Court in the United States, nor ly to his own State. The Constitution gives Con- said Fort Snelling until the year 1838. gress the power to establish "a uniform rule of naturalization;" consequently, no State, by naturalizing an alien, could confer upon him the rights and immunities of all the States under the General boats will be in readiness to bring the regiment to Government. It is very clear, therefore, that no State can, by any act, introduce a new member into the political Union created by the Constitution. The question then arises, whether the provisions of the in the country, or afterwards imported, or made free military pest called Jefferson barracks. Friday last a young ladey named Williams, whose from any State; and whether it is in the power of family resides on Seventh street, near Cutter, in any State to make such a one a citizen of the State, the plaintiff and said Harriet, and their said daugh-

zen of the United States, and consequently, not endescription of persons at the time of the adoption of the Constitution, regarded as citizens of the several States became citizens of this new political body yet quite warm, notwithstanding the fact-that and none other. It was for them and their posdeath had occurred three days previous. A number terity, and for nobody else; and all the rights and immunities were intended to embrace only those of State communities, or those who became members according to the principles on which the Constituand the hearse and carriages were dismissed. Since tion was adopted. It was a Union of those who were members of the political communities, whose ance. The countenance continues flushed, and powers, for certain specified purposes, extended over the whole territor es of the United States, and gave each citizen rights outside his State which he did not before possess, and placed all rights of per-

American says in a recent letter:—"Euter into Court oh ve Pharisees of the Resolver there given is confined to condants, were not recognized or intended to be the Territories which then belonged to the United ner was summoned yesterday to hold an inquest at to realize the state of public opinion, respecting ties then referred to the cossions of land by Virginat that house on Tuesday night. Ellen Keesan, the Constitution; but history shows they have for benefit. Undoubtedly the power of sovereignty by the name of Necross, was murdered on the cars on them. The opinion thus entertained, was union of the Pennsylvania Railroad, at Altoono, by a man versally impressed on the Colonists this side of the Servitude should be prohibited except for crime. named McKi a. The Philadelphia Journal announ. Atlantic; accordingly, negroes of the African race | This was the state of things when the Constitubes the arrest of the murderer after a desperate struggle. It says: — We have received a despatch from Pottsville, Pa., from a very reliable source, and afterward formed the Constituwhich gives information of his arrest, after a most desperate struggle. It appears that three citizens of Luzerna country who were fully never full never fully never fully never full n of Luxerue county, who were fully possessed of the buman events, it becomes necessary for one peo- some provision was now necessary to give the new facts of the murder and a description of McKim's ple to dissolve the political bands which have come government the power to carry into effect every person, got wind of his being in the vicinity of Wilkesburrs, concealed among the gorges of the surrounding mountains. They knew the despetsurrounding mountains. They knew the despetstee character of the man, and that he was armed to the testic. They armed themselves with rifles, and started in pursuit. They were soon upon the right scout, as a number of farmers of Wyoming valley

ple to dissolve the political bands which have composite the power to carry into effect every object for which the territory was ceded. It was necessary that the lands should be sold to pay the station to which the laws of nature and of nature scout, as a number of farmers of Weoming valley are endowed, by their Creator, with certain aphad seen the man they described, and the assessio, alienable rights; that among these are life, liberry, subject was to piece these things under the guardiit seems, discovered that he was pursued. He field, and the pursued the pursued in the chase followed his trait with much assaulty, until they had fairly run him down in a defile of Kingston mountain,

formed. It was formed by the people-such as bern of the original States-and the great object was to "secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity." It speaks in general terms of citizens and people of the United ect was to "secure the blessings of liberty States when providing for the powers granted, without defining what description of persons should without defining what description of persons should be included, or who should be regarded as citizens. But two clauses of the Constitution point to the negro race as separate, and not regarded as citizens, for whom the Constitution was adopted. One clause reserves the right to import slaves until 1808. and in the second the States pledge themselves.

one to another, to preserve the rights of the master, and to deliver up slaves escaping to their respective Territories. By the first clause the right to purchase and hold this property is directly sanc-Court. It completely upsets a large por- tioned and authorized by the persons who framed the Constitution, for awenty years; and the States pledged themselves to uphold the right of moves all excuse for future agitation of the the master as long as the Government then formed should endure. And this shows conclusively that another description of persons were embraced in the other provisions of the Constitution. These two clauses were not intended to confer upon them or their posterity the blessings of liberty so cares fully conferred upon the white. None of this clasever emigrated to the United States voluntarily. They were all articles of merchandize. The number emancipated was few as compared with those who were held in slavery, and not sufficiently numerous to attract public attention as a separate class, and were regarded as a part of the slave por-

ulation, rather than free. It cannot be supposed that the States conferred citizenship upon them; for all those States at that time established police regulations for the security of themselves and families, as well as of property. In some minor cases, there were different modes of trial, and it could not be supposed that those States would have formed or consented to a Government which abolished this right, and took from them the safeguards essential to their own protection. They have not the right to bear arms, and appear at public meetings to discuss political ques tions, or to urge measures of reform which they might deem advisable. They cannot vote at elections, nor serve as jurors, nor appear as witnesses where whites are concerned. These rights are secured in every State to white men. It is impossible to believe that the men of the slaveholding rican blood, and were brought into this country and States, who took so large a share in the formation

fided in them. Every law of naturalization confines citizenship to white persons. This is a marked separation from had a right to decide for itself, and the term "free phabitant," the formality of form, certainly excluded the African race. Laws were framed for the latter especially. Under the Constitution the word "citizen" is substituted for "free inhabitant." ter further elaboration on this point, the Chief Jusble) to say, in substance, that the question first to | tice said, from the best consideration, we have be decided was, whether the plaintiff was entitled | come to the conclusion, that the African race who to sue in a Court of the United States. This was a came to this country, whether free or slave, were peculiar question, and for the first time brought | not intended to be included in the Constitution for efore the Court under such circumstances; but it | the enjoyment of any personal rights or benefits; had been brought here, and it was the duty of the and the two provisions which point to them treat ernment to protect them as such. Hence, the and sold as slaves, become a member of the politi- Court is of opinion, from the facts stated in the by the Constitution of the United States, and, as of Missouri, and is not, therefore, entitled to sue in

selves and the safety of those who trusted and con-

The following facts appear on the record: "In Courts of the United States in cases therein spe- the year 1834, the plaintiff was a negro slave becified. In discussing this question we must not longing to Dr. Emerson, who was a surgeon in the confound the rights of a citizen which a State may ermy of the United States. In that year (1834,) onfer within its own limits, with a citizen of the | said Dr. Emerson took the plaintiff from the State United States. No one can be a citizen of the of Missouri to the military post at Rock Island, in such by every State in the Union. He may be a from sail military post at Rock I-land to the militacitizen in one State and not recognized as such in ty post at Fort Snelling, situated on the west bank tution, every State might confer the character of a Upper Louisians, acquired by the United States of citizen, and endow a man with all the rights pertain. France, and situated north of the latitude of 86 deg. a State, and gave him no rights beyond its limits. | Said Dr. Emerson held the plaintiff in slavery at

"In the year 1835, Harriet, (who is named in the second count of the plaintiffs declaration,) was the class or description of persons, who would, to all slave of Major Taliaferro, who belonged to the arintents and purposes, be a citizen of the State, but | my of the United States. In that year, (1835.) said not a citizen in the sense used in the Constitution | Taliaferro took said Harriet to said Fort Snelling, a military post situated as hereinbefore stated, and kept her there as a slave until the year 1836, and then sold and delivered her as a slave at Fort Snellcould be enjoy the immunities of a citizen in the | ing unto said Dr. Emerson, hereinbefore named; and other States. His rights would be confined strict- said Dr. Emerson held said Harriet in slavery at

"In the year 1836, the plaintiff and said Harriet, at said Fort Snelling, with the consent of said Dr. Emerson, who then claimed to be their master and owner, intermarried and took each other for husband and wife. Eliza and Lizzie, pamed in the third count of the plaintiff's declaration, are the fruit of that marriage. - Eliza is about fourteen years old. and was born on board the steamboat Gipsey, north Constitution of the United States in relation to per- of the north line of the State of Missouri, and upon sonal rights to which a citizen of a State is entitled. | the Mississippi river; Lizzie is about seven years embraced negroes of the African race, at that time old, and was born in the State of Missouri, at the

"In the year 1838, said Dr. Emerson removed that city, died suddenly of disease of the heart. The and endow him with full citizenship in any other ter Eliza, from said Fort Snelling to the State of Missouri, where they have ever since resided. States without their consent ? Does the Constitu-"Before the commencement of this suit, said Dr. tion of the United States act upon him and clothe him with all the rights of a citizen? The Court Emerson sold and conveyed the plaintiff, said Harfuneral ceremonies, which were to have taken place | think the affirmative cannot be maintained; and, if | riet, Eliza and Lizzie, to the defendant as slaves, on Sunday last, The solution of the affair is as fol. not, the plaintiff could not be a citizen of Missouri | and the defendant claimed to hold each of them as within the meaning of the Constitution, nor a citi- slaves.

"At the times mentioned in the plaintiff's declaration, the defendant, claiming to be owner as afore-It is true that every person, and every class and | said, laid his hands upon said plaintiff, Harriet, Eliza and Lizzie, and imprisoned them; doing in this respect, nowever, no more than what he might lawfully do if they were of right his slaves at such

The Chief Justice proceeded to examine the statement assuming that this part of the controversy presented two questions. 1st. Was he (Scott) and all his family free in Mis-

souri; and 2d. If not, were they free by reason of their removal to Rock Island, Illinois. The act of Congress on which the plaintiff relies contair ethe clause, that Slavery and involuntary corvitude, except for crime, shall be forever prohibited in that part of the Territory acquired by treaty It becomes necessary, therefore, to determine, from Louisians, and not included within the limits who were citizens of the several States when the of the State of Louisiana. The difficulty which meets Constitution was adopted. In order to do this we us at the threshold is, whether Congress is authormust recur to the Colonies when they separated | ized to pass such a lew under the powers granted to from Great Brisain, formed new communities, and | it by the Constitution? The plaintiff dwells much took their place among the family of nations. They on the clause which gives Congress power "to make who were recognized as citizens of the States de clared their independece of Great Britian, and defended it by force of arms. Another class of perincluded in that memorable instrument-the De- | States, and can have no influence on Territory which claration of Independence. It is difficult at this day | was acquired from foreign Government. The Justhat unfortunate class, with the civilized and en- la and other States, saying the only object was to lightened portion of the world, at the time of the | put an end to existing controversies, and to enable Declaration of Independence and the adoption of Congress to dispose of the lands for the common more than a century been regarded as beings of an and eminent domain was ceded in the act. This was oferior order, and unfit associates for the white proper to make it essential. There was then no race, either socially or politically, and had no rights | Government in existence with enumerated powers. which white men were bound to respect; and the | What was called the United States, were thirteen black man might be reduced to slavery, bought independent colonies which entered into confederaand sold, and treated as an ordinary article of mer- tion for mutual protection. It was little more than chandize. This opinion, at that time, was fixed a Congress of Ambassadors, in which all had a comand universal with the civilized portion of the white | mon concern. It was this Congress which acceptrace. It was regarded as an axiom in morals, ed the cession from Virginia. They had no right which no one thought of disputing, and every one to do so under the articles of the Confederation, habitually acted upon it, without doubting for a but they had a right as independent powers to acmoment the correctness of the opinion. And in cept the land for the common benent; and it is ne nation was this opinion more fixed or more equally clear, having no sup rior to control them, generally acted upon than in Engrand, the sub- they had a right to exercise absolute dominion, subjects of which Government not only seized them on | ject only to the restrictions which Virginia to pothe coast of Africa, but took them as ordinary sed. The ordinance of 1787 was adopted by which merchandize, to where they could make a profit | the territory should be governed, and among othwere regarded by them as property, and held, and then was formed. The territory ceded by Vir- which the Union depends, and which secures to all Haly, Thomas

an act of the States, in the exercise of their political power at the time; and these representatives of he same States under the new government, didnot think proper to depart from any essential prinsiple, and did not attempt to undo any thing that

As to territory acquired without the limits of the United States, it remains territory until admitt d Alley, Mrs E into the Union. No power is given in the Constiution to acquire territory to be held and governed in that character; and, consequently, there cannot be found in the Constitution any definition of power which Congress may lawfully exercise before it secomes a State. The power to acquire territory until it is in a condition to become a State on equal footing with the other States must necessarily rest on sound discretion, and it becomes the duty of the government to administer the laws of the United tates for the protection of personal rights and property therein. Whatever territory is acquired is for thecommon

enefit of the people of the United States, which is out a Trustee. At the time territory was obtained rom France it contained no population to be admitted as a State, and it therefore became necessary to hold possession of it until settled and inhabited by a civilized community, capable of self-government and for admission into the Union. But, as we before said, it was acquired by the Federal Government as the representative and trustee of the people of the United States, and must be held for their common and equal benefit; for it was the acquisition of the people of the United States, acting through their agents, and government holds it for the common benefit until it should become associated as a member of the union. Until that time arrived it was undoubtedly necessary that some government be established to protect the inhabitants in their person and property. The power to acquire carries with it the power to preserve. The form of government necessarily rests on the discretion of Congress. It is their duty to establish the best suited for the United States, and that must depend on the number of inhabitants, and the character and situation of the territory. What government is the best must depend on the condition of the territory at the time, to be continued until it shall become a State. But there can never be a mere discretionary power over persons and property. These are plainly defined by the Constitution. The Constitution provides that "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the pres; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances," &c. Thus the rights of property are united with the personal rights, and this extends to the territories as well as to the States. Congress cannot authorize the territories to do what it cannot do itself; it cannot confer on the territories

power to violate the provisions of the Constitution. It seems, however, that there is supposed to be difference between slaves and other property. The people in the formation of the Constitu delegated to the General Government certain enumerated powers and forbade the exercise of others. It has no powers over persons and property of citizens except those enumerated in the Constitution. If the Constitution recognizes the right of master and s'ave, and makes no difference between slaves and other property, no tribunal acting under the authority of the United States can draw such a distinction and deny the provisions and guarantees secured against the encroachment of the government. As we have already said, the right of property in a slave is expressly conferred in the Constitution, and guaranteed to every State. This in language too plain to be misunderstood; and no words can be found in the Constitution giving Congress greater power over slaves than over any other description of property.

It is, therefore, the opinion of this Court that the set of Congress which prohibits citizens from holding property of this character north of a certain line is not warranted by the Constitution, and is therefore void; and neither Dred Scott nor any of his family is made free by their residence in Illinois. The plaintiff is not a citizen of Missouri, but Thompson, Mrs M J was still a slave, and therefore had no right to sue in a Court of the United States.

The Court having examined the case as it stands

under Constitution, proceeded to other points, say-

ing, as Scott was a slave when he was brought back

there any constitutional power righfully to control

her. Every State or nation possesses exclusive

to Misouri from Illinois, he was under the law of the former and not of the latter. It has been settled by the highest tribunals that an individual does not acquire his freedom under such circumstances. As it appears to the Court that the plintiff is not a citizens of Missouri, nor a citizen of the United States who could sue in the United States Courts, this Court could give no judgement, and hence the suit must be dismissed for want of jurisdiction. Associate Justice Nelson stated the grounds on which he had arrived at the conclusion that the argument of the Court below must be athrmed. Having stated the case, substantially, as above, he Adking, Harry proceeded to examine it on its merits. The questadden, J R tion was, whether the removal of the plaintiff, with his master to Illinois, with a view to a temporary | Akers, Geo F residence, and after his return to Missouri, was Alien, Jos F such a residence in a free State as worked emancipation. He maintained that it did not. Such questions belonged to the States to decide for themselves. As to whether Missouri will recognize or give effect to the laws of Illinois on the subject of Barnes, Jas Slavery is for Missouri herself to determine, nor is

sovereignty and jurisdiction within her own territory, and her laws affect and bind all property within her limits. No State or nation can affect or bind | Balley, James persons or property outside of her territory. The Barry, Jas T. question is fully established that it belongs to the sovereign State of Missouri to det rmine the ques tion of slavery within her own jurisdiction, subject | Balthrop, only to such limitations as may be found in the Conetitution. This is the result of the independent and sovereign character of the State. It is equally applicable to the other States belonging to the Con federacy. It must be admitted that Congress possesses no power to create or abolish slavery in a State, and if Congress possesses power under the Constitution to abolish slavery in the Territories, it must necessarily possess the power to establish it. This he denied and then proceeded to show that the question was one depending solely on the law of Missouri, concluding with the remark taht the udgment of the Court below should be affirmed. Associate Justice Catron also stated the history of the case, and said that if the Court has no power to decide the question further than to dismiss it, it had no right to discuss its merits; but, as he held that the Court has jurisdiction to decide the merits of the case, which he proceeded to examine. It was now too late to question the power to govern | Dark, Stephen the Territories as incipient blates, and fit them for Davis, W H admission. The only question was, how far the Dewald, B power of Congress is limited as to the North-west | Daly, Matthew Terrttory. Virginia had the right to abolish slavely there, and did so, by an agreement, in 1787, with the other States; but this did not prevent new States being admitted with or without slavery. Edwards, James Subsequently North Carolina and Georgia ceded their lands for the common benefit, and Congress had no more power to legi-late slavery out of those | Faker, B B cessions than it had to legislate slavery in the territery north of the Ohio. There was no power to | Farrel, Chas J legislate on disvery in either case. The inhabi-tants stood protected after as they did before Fisher, W. H. the cessions were made. In Louisiana slavery was not only lawful, but was most valuable. At the date of the treaty the inhabitants were left free to enjoy their property, freedom and liberty, Garven, William Gower, M.J. and were to be protected therein until they came | Garder, George into the Union as a State. The Missouri line of S6 30 was an act of aggression. Congress cannot do indirectly what it cannot perform directly. If a southern man cannot go to the Territories with his Hatch, G N slaves, it follows that a Northern farmer or me - Haley, B. H. chanic cannot bring with him his implements of toil If Congress could prohibit any species of lawful property throughout Louisi on when it was sequired, so it could exclude all descriptions of property. The right to legislate in the Territories depends on the contract of cession. His opinion was that the Hagan, J W third article of the treaty by which Louisian was Harrison, J J acquired stands protected by the Constitution, and Hard A S

DIED, In this city, on Sunday morning, the 15th inst., Jona Buchasas, son of John B. and Elizabeth M. Everett, in the

lates the leading features of the Constitution, on

FORT ENTEARER BOONE. THR one light draught Steamer ALIDA, RYRAN Muster, seaves this cay, at 12 o'ctook M., for the M mphb Steamer, DANIEL BRONK, now lying at Clarksville. For freight or passage, apply on board or to march16

A. HAMILTON, H. H. HARRISON, Agi's.

Landreth's Extra Early Peas. 1 BBL Landreth's Extra Early Peas, warranted fresh and genuine, this day received and for sale by musch 16

THE Nexts Miler is expected here on next TUEDAY, with a load of Cont. Persons in want of that article can be supplied when she arrives, by leaving their orders with the Agent, Mr. JAMES, a. No. 41, Suath College street, near Break.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION. LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING uncalled for in the Post Office at Nash-Ladies' List. Alken, Mrs H Allen, Mrs M. Allen, Miss Martha Ashley, Miss Amanda Barrow, Miss Kate Burnett, Miss M J Burton, Miss Emily Branch, Miss F L itler, Miss Rebecka Benson, Miss M Baird, Mrs Sarah P Bell, Miss Mary Ann tterworth, Mrs E P Baker, Mrs Naney Blair, Miss E Bell, Miss Anna M olin, Miss Fanny Binkley, Mrs C Bath, Mrs C Bigley, Miss C

ton, Miss Mary Cartwright, Mrs M Chadwell, Miss M A Crosswairt, Miss B oto, Miss Martha muse, Miss Lewisa rter, Mrs H Carter, Miss Pernetta Collier, Mrs Ann Cartwright, Miss C J rter, Miss Mury Craig, Miss Polly Cook, Mrs Nancy Clark, Miss Eliza Deane, Mrs W J Delary, Mrs Charles W Doughaty, Mrs W Davis, Miss Jane Dunnaway, Miss Mag Davis, Mrs Betty

Dobkins, Miss Eddy East Mrs Nancy A English, Miss M O Ewing, Miss Marths Ewing Miss Martha F Flether, Mrs A M Finerty, Miss C Yord, Miss E J Fuqua, Miss Cornella Feilds, Mrs F Guthrie, Mrs Jane Grav. Miss Matilda Guthrie, Mrs E Grace, Mrs M G

Greer, Miss Mary Jane Gower, Mrs M A Hester, Miss M J Hathwick, Mrs Kate Hough, Miss Jennie Hardy, Miss Maria Hudson, Miss Louisa Huggins, Miss Ann Hunter, Miss M P Jones, Mrs Mary J Jones, Mrs D F Johnson, Mrs L W Jennings, Miss Jane W James, Mrs E J

K L Kack, Mrs E M King, Miss Mary L Love, Miss Mary E King, Mrs DC Kinear, Miss Emma Morrison, Miss Blanch Moore, Miss Clara Mahan, Mrs Sarah Metcaiffe, Mrs W J Mulien, Mrs C J Menels, Miss M J Morton, Miss M A Mattock, Miss Ann Morgan, Miss M J Mosely, Mrs N E Marks, Mos M Myers, Miss E Miliard, Miss Jane McCool, Mrs S H McLaughlin, Mrs James

McCuddy, Miss Molli

McPherson, Mrs Jo McKinney, Miss A M Newell, Miss Charlotte Nokes, Miss M Newson, Mrs E K Newsom, Miss Sarah W O Keefe, Mrs Sarah Page, Mrs 8 Roberts, Miss E Rathbone, Mrs C Rice, Miss B Reed, Mrs Jane Rains, Miss Mary

Ridge, Miss A E Simms, Miss Mollie Stepens, Mrs A B Stewart, Miss R Saunders, Miss Mary L. Speed, Miss E Sneed, Mary A Scruggs, Miss L Scrtt, Miss R M Shute, Miss Martha E Stoan, Mrs Isabella Boott, Miss Nancy Scales, Mrs H G Spain, Mrs Ann

Thompson, Miss A L Taylor, Miss Bettie Taylor, Mrs Martha Woodruff, Miss Sae Williamson, Miss Ann N Wyatt, Miss Jane Webb, Mrs Lucretia Whitiss, Miss Lizzie Wright, Miss E A Watkins, Miss Jane Winfrey, Miss L A Warren, Mrs Sarah Waddle, Mrs M Williams, Mrs John H

Gentlemen's List. Allison, Robt Allen, Andrew Allen, Michael An lers, A Atlibery, Jno W Alexander, James Armfield, Got John Allen, G W Astill, Henry 2 Anderson, Mathew Atchison, John Anderson, J G Avera, A B Bacon, Besten, H P Bransford, Jan 2 Bearden, Alfred Brown, DF Bell John & Co Briley, T. B. Bender, Burrel, Barthell, Julian Brown, Joseph Burroughs, C J Bass, Joseph Baker, Heary B g'ey, Leander march16-tf. Burny, John H Baker, Danl A. Birckett, Sami P Biark, Thos-Bogiaon, S A

Wilamson, Mrs S Y

Yates, Mrs Lucinda

Brown, Berry F Bryley, Thos Brown, R D Brown, J E Bandurant, Jacob Bower, C Booth, Jas W Brown, J W Brown, AR Barner, Rev J E 2 Brown, H R Black, Sami P. 2 Certain, Col Jacob Courad, Dani Cowan, Wm S Chadwell, Geo Corles, Patric Cooper, J A Cavert, James Coffin, S R Cooper, LP Conchard, Mr. Connally, Jao Cowley, S Conhold, Geo Crockett, William Crawford, R Cook, Col N Crain, N Cruck, Jas Carter James M Conlen. Edward

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Frith & McKinley, Fitzbugh, J B Iranklin, L. D. Fowler, Joseph S Fayna, Thes C Gayten, W.C. 2 Gleaves, Thos. Graves, T W Graves B.F Gray, M Gunter, Mr.

Finigan, Barney

Fowlkes, L P

Fagan, Michael

Hemphill, J H Hope, J B Henderson Jno B Hodge, Wm B Harrison & Evans Hickerson, Wm P. Howard& Pentaker Horine, Dr Hardin Jefferson Hooper, L. Hobson, Edward Hunt, W A & Co Hullebrand, Rud ph Hudgon, Thomas Howard, L F of 1820, known as the Missouri Compromise, vic- Hawkins, E C P Hunter, Wm Houser, Phillips Hooper, John Holloway, John

> James, Thos Y
> Jackson, Heury
> Jenkins, John
> Jennings, A E
> Jennings, A E
> Jentins, John
> Jettun, B D
> Jones, Charles Johnson, Wm Jones J C Jones, Thomas Jones. Hon Jno 8 Kone, Hagh
> Kewen, Col H J C
> Kelly, Lake
> Kelly, Lake
> Killick, George M
> Kich mey, Edward Keith rami J Keily, M Kinney, John

Lankford, Rev T M Levi, Jacob Lester, Gen P. aurence, Wm B Len, A 0 I anlethouger, T Lennerd, Anton Linkhart, Jro 8 Loring, William Lopier, Garrison Lee. John Lanhart, Jro 8 Laubri, Edmund Lear, Charles Lews James 3 Lewis, Sant M Leary, Pairie D Loonard, Francis Lynch, Timothy Lyons, James Mongam, Dr S J B Monke, M H Marshall, E Myer, Jacob Marsh, Iease Mathews, C L Masson, Alex Marsin, Jro W Mayo, J D Mekely, Jame Morse, L V Massa, P A Source, Geo Mosseman & Ppe Mille, Wus Pf Miller, Louis B MEler, Arthur

Miler, Dapiel Millegien, Thes Nitchell, C Marphy, John Miller, Gestavus Merry, John Marry, Mat JF Jo

O'Shea, Mortimes

O'Bonnel, John O'Farra, Patrick O'Baltyhan, Wm 2 O'Mealey, Patrick O'Brien, Solin Perkins, Clark, & or Pollock, R 8 Perkins & Clark Page, J Parish, W M Pettit, James Peal, G Pemberton, A J Pentacost, Thos Picket, BF Patterson, W Poker, G W Phelps, M D T Quinn, Pat Quinn, James Quinn, John Rains, Willian Russel, A G Rutland, J B Rankin, D F C Ralston, David Raynolds, Wm M Redman, Young Reed, George A Reid, G B

Runnals, Samue Rucker, John W Roberts William Robertson, W D Ross, Charles Shermona, H P Stephens, A G Smith, T R Snow, Price benherd, Thos. Stephenson, C C Satt-rfield B M Sutton, John Sanders, Mark 2 carny, Thos Stewart, J. Stanly, W A Scruggs, Barber, Shehara, Mitchel & Stevens, S Stewart, Rob't Stroud, R P Scriber, Thos Sexon, J W Stief, P Shmidt, F Stephenson, W M Scott, R H

Steel, Marling Smith. John T Sharpe P gmith, E R T Timberlake, Jas H. Tullweiler, J.W. Titcomb, H B Twills, John Towns, Orgili & Co Tucker, Thomas G Taylor, Soloman Talley, William N empson, Chas W Twai , George emas, George Tolson, Thomas Tevety, S C Tyner, S J Tunstall, George W.

Thomas, George Thompson, Geo T Thompkins, J H Thomas, C W Tunstall, George Vivrett, W B Valentine, G 2 Vanwinkle, J Winter, B F Walsh, Patrick 2 Webster, T C Walters, George L Wellington, Charles Willson, Charley Weston, W S White, Dr John Wilson, G C Walker, A Watkins, William Williams, A E Wilkinson, W I White, Franklin Wheelen, Jacob Wair, Esqr Watson, Or W.J Willy G H Wright, R H Walker, Thomas E Wilson, H Wilkins, Wildy Williams, Col Bovy Wurkheim, Max Wright, Wm

Walling, O D

Weishaup, Henry Williamson, B R Wright, D S Wels, John C William Wright John O Wels, John C Weaver, John C Williams, CaptWW 30 All Letters advertised are subject to an extra charge

Wilson, Henry 2 Wray, James M.

Persons calling for these letters will please say they S. R. ANDERSON, P. M.

Trust Sale of Lands. N persuance of a deed of trust executed to me by John S. Hadly, on the 15th day of December 1855, and regis

tered in the Register's office of Davidson county, in Book No. 12, pages 508 and 509. I will, on Saturday the 4th day of April next, at the Court House Yard, in the city of Nash vill-, sell to the highest hidder for cash, two small tracts of land, one containing fifty and one fourth acres, and the trict No. 19, in B. Embry's plan of lots, for the purposes mentioned in said deed of trust. For more particular boun-daries of said land reference is made to said deed of trust. Sale within the hours prescribed by law.

mar hi6—trw td DANIEL S. PARHAM Trustee.

House and Lot for Sale. BY virtue of a decree pronounced by the County Court of Besford County, at the March term, 1857, in the case of J. F. Calhoun and others, or parts, I will sell in the City of Nushrille, on FRIDAY, the IST DAY of MAY next, one HOUSE AND LOF, in the City of Nashville, known as Lot No. 59, in the pist of lots made out for L. H. Lanier, and registered in the Registera's office of Davidson County, in Book No. 12, pages 552 and 558. Said Lot is situated on the corner of Washington street. TERMS.—Said Lot will be sold as follows: the purchasar will be required to pay one-third in case, the balance in equal payments of six and twelve mouths: purchaser givng bend and two approved securities. Sale to be made at the corner of the Market-house

NOEL & CO., PRODUCE DEALERS AND GROCERS: CORNER OF COLLEGE AND SPRING STREET. Nashvillle, Tenn.,

Will purchase at the high st market prices the following articles of produce : Pen Nuts. Hemp, Bagging, Beeswax, Flax Seed, Plow Lines, Red Cords, Cotton Farns, Siour, Mile Seed. Meal. Chewing Tobacco, Dried Apples, Apple Brandy, Plakroot, Caperage, Orchard Grass Seed, White Beans, Blue Grass Herds Grass

Unions, Potatoes, &c . &c., Country dealers and farmers having any of the above fo ale, will do well to call on us when they visit the city. DOTATOES.-100 sacks of early Nesbannock seed Pota-toes for sa c by NOEL & GO.

LOUR. - 250 barrels extra Family Flour just received and TARLETIES.-Are now receiving in store and offer for Pickled Herring. Almonds,

Mackirel, Co. Fish, Jara Coffee, Vinegar, Ground Pepper, Indigo, Madder, Ground Spices; Ground Mustard London Porter, Beotch Ale. Star Gandies, Table Salt; Chawing Tobacco, Pickles. Ketchups, Pepper Sauce, Lamon Syrup,

With a general assortment of liquous which we will sell thesp to the trade or families. NOAL a Co. CABBAGE SEED. NOTHER fresh supply of Drom-Head and Flat-Dutch A Cabbage Seed this day, received and for sale at whole sale and rutail by Murch 18. KERNAN & BAINS.

HEERDS GRASS SEED. 500 BUSHELS Heerds Grass Seed, waranted fresh, Just received and for sale low by March 13.

THE NASHVILLE PUBLISHING AND PRINTING DOKS for subscriptions to the Capital Stock of this Com-pany, will be opened at the office of A. V. S. Lindsley, No 33 College street, on Faturday, the 7th inst., and will continue open from day to day, until a sufficient sum is sub-

Act chartering said Company. ROLFE S. SAUNDERS, Private Boarding! A FEW GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with board at No. 90 Lower Market street. Several rooms, also,

fixed up and reserved for transient oustom. KENTUCKY JACK FOR SALE -I have a No. 1

JACK, 3 years old in July next. He was sired by
marrengo Mammouth, dam by Black Hawk. Pedigree
throughout perfectly pure. Call at R. W. Porter's for information [mli] W. N. Fishikack. BOARDING.

A GENTLEMAN and WIFE can be accommodated with board, if application be made at 29 fligh 5 reet, three deep north of Broad. It is within five minute's walk of he Square, in a healthy location. A few genteel day-board

Wanted to Hire lance of the year, 2 NEGRO BOYS, between the ages of 12 and 15; and, also, two able bedied MEN, Helleran, John 2 | for which the highest price will be paid. Those having mil E. R. GLASCOCK, Agent.

> LAND WARRANTS. WILL pay Cash for LAND WARRANTS at my office.
> No. at Cherry street. In my absence apply to A. B.
> Shankiand [febility] J. G. FELLOWS COCOA NUTS.

100,000 of the above, in good order, and for J. G. ROBERTSON. Fire Crackers! 100 BOXES of the above just received and for sale by death 1 G. BoneRTSON, Broadway MEAT AND PASTRY COOK FOR SALE

State, also understands Pickling and Preserving, FOR RENT. A TWO STORY PRAME DWELLING, situated in A Mojayuch's Addition, containing five rooms and kitchen—has takely been used for a Boarding House for the hands employed on the Kallread Bridge—The farniture in the house can be hought few, and can be

be accured. A well a new being due, and will soon be fin-ished, Apply to W. R. McVARLAND, marchs—U. To College street. E. R. Glascock.

Auctioneer and General Agent Would offer his services to the public, as agent for the REAL ESTATE, NEGROES or other species of property, either in town crossnstry. Re-ling determined to devute my time in the above business, and having had considerable experience, I flatter myself that I can give satisfaction to those who may layer well, that Him. I can always be found at the Counting Recom-of the "Patriot Office," where, in my absence update can be left. I will also acted to the cales of

Dry Goods, Groceries &c.

NEW PUBLICATIONS. Tom Moore's Life Complete

W. T. Berry & Company HAVE JUST RECEIVED

MEMOIRS, JOURNAL AND CORRESPONDENCE

THOMAS MOORE.

EDITED BY LORD JOHN RUSSELL.

2 vois, royal 5 vo., cloth. Opinions of the Press. "Who has not heard of Tem Moore, the Irish Poet ? To ill who have ever read his popular Melodies, this now work rill prove exceedingly interesting, especially the autobiography of the Poet, from his earliest recollections to man-

good, We heartily recommend it."-N. Y. Courter.

"Thomas Moore is the last of the great poets that flourshed in the beginning of the century. A biography, to ably written, must be esgerly sought after. The public are greatly indebted to the Messrs. Appleton for the cheap and elegant manner in which they have issued it."-N. T.

"This work has been much looked for with interest by the admirers of the sweetest bard of modern times. The new work has not disappointed us. The sparkling vivacity of Moore's letters will recommend them as models of style to thes who aim at eminence in epistolary correspondence."-Albany Register.

" Every one who has the least taste for elegant literature will at once procure a copy of the work,"-Charleston

" It seems to us that Lord John Russell has prepared a ery creditable work indeed. He evidently entered upon t conamore, and has, we think, pursued it to the end with fidelity, enthusiasm and accuracy."- British Colonist, The work has two great attractions-one on the subject

the other the editor. But one cannot look into it without eeming that it answered the highest expectations that could be legitlmately formed of it. The work will, of course, be a gem in the literature of the day."-Albany Argus. "That is edited with ability, the name name of England's great statesman is a guaraty."-N. Y. Churchman. "Moore's Life, by Russell, presents a striking picture of English life, such as came within the observation and ca-

perience of the poet." -- Southern Christian Adopeate. "We seen the minuties, faceties, et cetera, of one of the most versatile, voluptuous and melodeous bards who ersang. His intimacies with all the geniuses of the day, whether they were poets, artists, or statesmen, and the naivete with which he honestly rattles away, about everything in his own literary life, or his social either, in which latter we can but be amused at his bon vivant propensities, have in his style of narrating them much more of a charm forus than we generally find in the private life of men of enius, even where the curain is as decorously drawn aside as we find it here." - Saturday Budget,

W. T. B. & Co. have also on sale-THE ENGLISH EDITION OF MOORE'S LIFE AND CORRESPONDENCE, in S vols. 12 mo., cloth.

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W. T. BERRY & CO. have just received-NAPOLEON AT ST. HELENA; or, interesting Anecotes and remaakable Conversation sof the Emperor durng the Five and a Half Years of his Captivity. Collected from the Memorials of Las Casas, O'Meara, Montholson, Antenmacchi, and others. By John C. Abbott. With Ilistrations. I vol., Svo., cloth.

[Extract from the Preface ] Thegenius of Napoleon is astounding. All branches of human Knowledge seemed alike familiar to his gigantic mind. His conversations at St. Helena, scattered through the numer us and volumineus memorials of those who gleaned them, are replete with intensestinterest. \*

There is no mind which will not be invigorated by familineite with those much glow of feeling and energy of diction.

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CHANCERY SALES.

Chancery Sale.

Neompliance with a decree of the Chancery Court at Nashville, at the November Term, 18 6, in the case of Albert Dreyfova et als. by ac., or parts. I shall, on the 4th Albert Dreyfove et als by ac., ex parts. I shall, on the 4th day of April next, expose for public sale, to the highest bidder, at the Court yard (rate, to said city, the following described lot or parcal of Land lying on the North side of Lick Branch, being part of Lot No. 31 in Said the Whiteside's Adrition to Nashville, and bounded as follows: Commencing at A. L. Samuels' piezet fence and running to the said lick branch, and thence running with the meanders of said branch down the same to a point half-way between cherry and College streets, thence on a line half-way between said streets (and in a parallel line with them both) to a point at right ancies with the beginning, thence in a straight line to the heginning. There is one or more tenements on said property, a more particular description of which will be given on the day of sale.

Track - One and two years, with notes well secured and a lice retained, febils—bit C. D. BRIEN, C. & M.

CHANCERY SALE By virtue of a decree of the Chancery Court, at Nash Elle, arits May term, 1856, in the case of Jane Williams et Murch next, at the Court-yard Gate, in said city, expect for public sale, to the highest bidder, a Lot in Faich & Whiteside's Addition, described as follows: Beginning at the corner of Vine and Crawford streets, thence along Vine street 25 feet to Lockhart's corner, thence with Lockhart's line any humires feet to a stake, thence by a line through said lot 25 feet to a stake on Crawford street, thence with the line of Crawford street one hundred feet to the beginning.
Tunus.—Said property will be sold on a credit of six, nice and asselve months, Notes well secured and allen retained.

feb17—td C. D. BRIEN, C. & M.

Chancery Sale. BY virtue of a decree of the Chancery Court, at Nashtha M. Wyatt re Nicholas Knight and others, I will, on the 28th day of March next, at the Court yard Gate, in said city, expose for public sale, to the highest bidder, a trace of Land, altuated in Cheathamostinty, belonging to the estate of Spencer Wyatt, doc'd, containing four hundred and Twans .- Four and six months credit, notes well secured

and a lien retained. U. D. BRIEN. Clerk and Master. SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY. IN compliance with an order of the Honorable Circul. Court of Kobertson County, made at its February Term, 1857, in the cause of R. S. Payne's heirs, by their guardian, ISM, in the cause of R. S. Payne's neits, by insir guardan, Jno. A. Payne, to sell Hause and Lot, I will offer for sale, on MONDAY, the oth day of April next, (being County Court day.) in the town of Springfield, Robertson one by, Tennastes, so a credit of one, two and three year, that valuable Fawers Hense, lung and favorably known as the SPRINGFIL's HOTEL. The Lot is situated on the north-

aparing Fig. 1. Hereit. The tot is studied on the sorth-seat corner of the Public Squares fronting 130 feet on Main and 775 ce May streets, (about 7 % acres.) The flours 1s a heat and substantial brick Home, well salted to lightery, and might be seed as a hundress house or private residence; contains therefore recent, cellure, &c. In the Lat are all necessary over buildings, for home, statles, gardens, &c. East preperty will be wild on a credit of one, two and three I good a Cook, Washer and fromer as these is in the property until paul for. Cash for costs of sale in advance. FOR SALE, RENT OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.

A SMALL FARM, under a good cedar fence, about 2 / miles from the Square, and the Square, and the Square fence, about 2 / miles from the Square, and an about 2 / miles from the Square, and James Smith's, containing 1 / acres. Improvements. a Frame Cottage House with 4 rooms, Ritchen, Negro House, others, Suggy House, de. For further particulars, imquire of At U S. M. Packet Office. FOR SALE

THE HOMESTEAD OF MATTHEW NELSON, DEC'S.

This tract is beautifully situated on the N. & C.

This tract is beautifully situated on the N. & C.

Tailroad, 14 miles from Nashville, and is knewn to be the
rery best had no flusherfired county. So acres under a
good codar froce and master in antivation; the balance
west timbered. Hursisine treek runs through the entire
treet affording an abundance of safet the dryest season.—
Thire are also a number of perpetual Springs, which make
it a many desir table flood farm. The sull is sith anough to
good in time!, and is well adapted to she greathed cotton,
to hance, grain or gray.

The improvements countist of frame Dwelling with terren
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